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FLASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

UNIV. OF ARKANSAS
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FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

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Outside back cover illustration is an original sketch of a Washington County scene, the eighth of a series by Helen Finger Leflar that Flashback *will be priviledged to include in succeeding issues.*

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A Thanksgiving Memory

by Ruth Rudolph Stephens

Thanksgiving. Giving thanks!

Aside from the conventional thoughts of the traditional holiday season, sometimes meaningful reflections may be sparked into the warmth of remembering.

The one-room country schoolhouse of years ago may have been lacking in educational efficiency, but in retrospect the charm of such a one that I recall still clings to my mind.

I'm speaking of the old Meadow Valley schoolhouse, also serving as churchhouse, which once stood at a road corner on that bit of land known as Agri Park, reached by the long straight road leading out north of the University of Arkansas Campus, which road is now called Garland.

Pupil-presented programs of seasonal interest, for which the whole community sometimes turned out, were highlights of the school year. And often, costumed Pilgrims and Indians sharing a mutually provided feast made lasting impressions on performers as well as visitors.

After one such presentation, one small girl, Mary, we'll call her, went about her evening chores with a swiftness that won protest from her co-working older sister. They hauled in the fuel for the household in their last Christmas' sturdy red wagon, stacking the wood for the cookstove on the back porch and wood for the heaters on the side porch. Then they ran to the barn for a basket of dry cobs for fire starting, and while they worked Mary knew quite well why she was hurrying.

Chores done and it not yet family supper time, Mary did not take time to kick through piles of brown leaves under the great oak trees that towered above the deep rocked well. Instead she rushed to establish herself on top of the old spray tank wagon. This wagon stood to one side under a spreading elm tree in the wide lane separating the barn lot and yard fence. Nearby her favorite activity was taking place. Truthful Jim was cooking his supper over a campfire laid between three blackened stones, the crackling flames delightfully scenting the crisp evening air. This big, rugged-framed man, almost like a hardy oak himself, with his

grizzled beard that never seemed to change in length or pass beyond the stage of salt and pepper effect, fascinated the small girl.

When twinkling sky blue eyes, squinting from shutting out campfire smoke, turned to Mary, and he began one of his long winded tales of adventure, she hugged her drawnup knees tight against her rosy chin and wiggled with expectancy. Some truth these tales may have held and doubtless real wisdom from a man of the road, but whatever his telling, grown men as well as youngsters liked to listen and speculate on their probability.

For the few short years of her life that Mary could bring to mind, this particular person had each spring appeared at her father's farm. He worked through the summer months and then mysteriously disappeared, come cold weather, into some unknown "some'eres" that Mary imagined might possibly exist on a side road to heaven.

Truthful Jim — likely the Truthful only a play on his fanciful tales — was the only name he was ever known by as far as Mary knew. When her father teased her and suggested that the reason no one ever saw him during the winter time was that he hibernated, like the shaggy bear some thought he resembled, Mary refused to accept such a possibility. Her friend liked people too well for that, she thought.

A campfire in the lane, a haymow bed in the barn loft, and earned wages for his summer's work were all this kindly man ever seemed to need. And Mary wholeheartedly believed that his wandering, footloose kind of life must be the most blessed of all lives. She deeply envied him such adventurous existence. That's the way she'd live when she grew up, she decided.

Because this autumn had been especially mild and there was still plenty of work and more for the regular farm hands that lived the year round on this large farm, Truthful Jim had stayed on longer than usual. But now as Mary sat there in the growing darkness, mulling over the latest story her friend had shared with her, suddenly the man stopped stirring his rabbit stew. He let the pucker of a whistle slide from his lips and stood up.

"Well, little Missy," he said, "it's time for old Jim to be movin' on, I reckon."

"Oh, not yet, Jim," Mary burst out. "Please don't go yet."

He grinned. "I ain't aimin' to go 'fore supper, now. I reckon I'll wait least till mornin'."

"But tomorrow's Thanksgiving, Jim. I told you about our program at school. Friends have to be together for Thanksgiving, don't they?"

The man's eyes dropped to his fire and his waiting one-dish meal, and Mary could not see what thoughts their blueness held. A mother's call from the house reached Mary, and she scrambled down from the wagon, reluctant to go in to her supper, hungry as she was.

"You won't go until after Thanksgiving dinner, anyhow, will you, Jim? Please don't."

With a shrug the man stooped to his fire and his lonely supper. "One more day won't make much difference," he said. "Go on in now, little Missy. Your family's waitin'."

The bustling preparation for a large family Thanksgiving, with added numbers of relatives, kept even Mary busy the next morning. But she had time to notice that drifting smoke weaving about in the still, sunless air, from a smoldering fire in the lane meant that Truthful Jim had held to his promise. Once, she escaped her bits of ordered helping, ran to the big barn door, and shouted into the warmness there. "Jim, if you're up there in the hayloft, I just wanted to tell you not to cook yourself any dinner. Do you hear, Jim?"

A sleepy voice yelled back, "I hear, Missy. I hear."

When dishing-up time came and the huge, golden roasted turkey was being expertly carved up by the head of the household, Mary had ready the largest available pie tin that somehow had not been used in holiday baking. The dinner she had already coaxed from her willing parents was placed upon the tin in generous helpings — so much so that an extra dish was needed to hold two kinds of pie.

Now Truthful Jim sat beside a rebuilt campfire, his heavy old coat about his hunkered shoulders; nearby lay his readied shoulder pack that held all his earthly belongings. Noting this took away a bit of the happiness Mary felt at sharing with her friend, but the eagerness on the man's face as he accepted the food did help some.

"Wh-ee, looky here now," Jim exclaimed, "ain't this a feast fittin' for some kind of actual King-man!"

"It sure 'nuff is," Mary agreed. "And you know what? My Papa says you really must be a King of the road! That's bettern bein' an old grizzle bear, I think." They laughed together companionably, and the joy of seein him hungrily dig into the goodness she'd brought him for a moment made Mary forget she had her own dinner waiting.

His chewing abruptly stopped after two swallows, and he told her, "Go on in now, Missy, to your feast and family. There must be a heap of company there, too."

Mary laughed. "A whole passel, I reckon," she said, using two of Jim's favorite expressions. "But I'll be back soon with something else for you, Jim. So you wait, now, be sure."

Eating, laughing, and talking went on so long around the extended dinner table that Mary excused herself, unable to finish her last two bits of pie with her fullness, and hurried to catch up the package she'd prepared that morning.

The fine mist of approaching winter-time dampened the child's hair as she sought out her friend again. Jim was still sitting there by the blackening fire, his smelly old pipe slowly dying with the campfire.

"Here, Jim." She thrust the twine wrapped bundle into his red and weathered hands. "Here's apples and nuts and a loaf of Mama's fresh bread she sent you — and a red muffler I crocheted for you all by myself.

It's a kind of early Christmas present for you, I guess."

Quick tears filled the man's eyes as he wordlessly accepted the gift package. Stumbling just a little as he went to hoist up his shoulder pack, he still managed a swipe at his face with one fist. And Mary didn't know if it were mist or something else wetting his whiskered cheeks.

"I'll be goin' now, little Missy."

"But where, Jim? Will it be winter where you're going?"

He looked into her anxious face. "Oh, I'll just go some'eres like I always do. And it's always winter-like when you ain't got no real house-home to stay in with a family. Remember that, Missy!"

"But next spring, Jim? You'll come back next spring?"

Truthful Jim, turning southward, nodded reassuringly. "I reckon I will — the good Lord willin'." And then so low Mary wasn't sure she really heard it, came, "God bless you, child — God bless you."

Mary stood there by the dead fire, watching the lone figure disappear into thickening mist. All at once she no longer envied Truthful Jim and his wandering life-style. And right then she knew that she'd never want to be without a home and family, a person of the road with no real staying place.

She turned about, deeply grateful that she could run back into a warm house where happy, loving folks made up the days of her childhood that she still remembers. A childhood of long ago, lived in the large white house that only recently has been torn down, there on what has been for years the University Farm, out north of Fayetteville, Arkansas. A landmark that is no more except perhaps in many memories.

Helen Leflar Illustrations

During 1980 *FLASHBACK* has been please to print a series of sketches by Helen Leflar depicting historic houses in the county. We apologize, the house in the August issue was unidentified. It is the Stone-Walker House on W. Center Street, Fayetteville, c1847.

To illustrate the continuation of our architectural heritage, this month's issue features the award-winning Snow-Schafer House on Skyline Drive, Fayetteville, designed by Fay Jones, 1961.

MARRIAGES IN 1887

Lloyd McConnell, Sr.

Wesley youth, Fulton Buchanan, 19, and Miss Nattie North, also 19, of Maguire Store, were married by Richland Township Justice of the Peace, J.C. Oliver.

William Barker, age 30, and Miss Elizabeth Barker, 29, both of Hazel Valley, took their marriage license to a minister and it was dated December 30, 1887. The minister neglected to sign it and it was not filed by the clerk, just recorded.

E. Barnes, 24, and Miss Malinda Jones, 19, both of Prairie Grove, had their November 5, 1887 license signed by Alfred Crumly, a minister.

T.H. Barnes, 22, and Miss Nannie Stone, age 16, both Fayetteville residents, were married on May 2, 1887, by Rev. A.L. Richardson.

Presbyterian minister, S.W. Davies, said the ceremony for A.F. Barr, 22, of Fayetteville, and Miss S.B. Call, 21, on July 26, 1887.

W.E. Bayless, and Miss Francis Walker, ages 20 and 18, came before Justice of the Peace, J.M. Brinson, on September 8, 1887, for their wedding.

Cincinnati couple, G.L. Beach, 21, and Miss Ellen Hutcheson, 24, were united in marriage on September 25, 1887, by Elijah Randolph.

J.H. Beach, 33, and Miss Willie Davidson, 23, also of Cincinnati, were wed on the same date, September 25, 1887, by Elijah Randolph. Could be a double and kinfolks marriage festival.

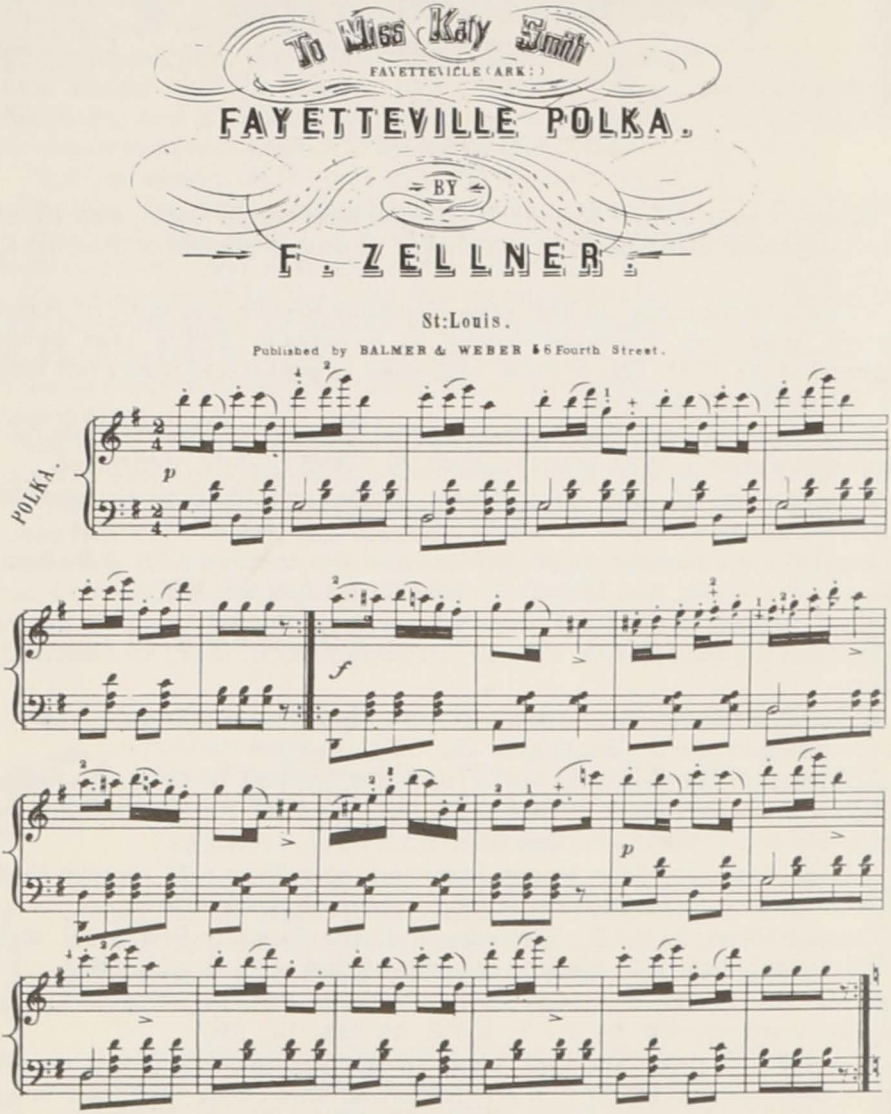
Abram Bean, and Miss Mariah Robinson, ages 26 and 32, married Nov. 4, 1887 with A.L. Richardson signing the marriage certificate.

Joseph Bean, 27, of Spring Valley and Miss Elizabeth Briggs, 26, took their vows before T.T. Black, a minister of that area, April 3, 1887.

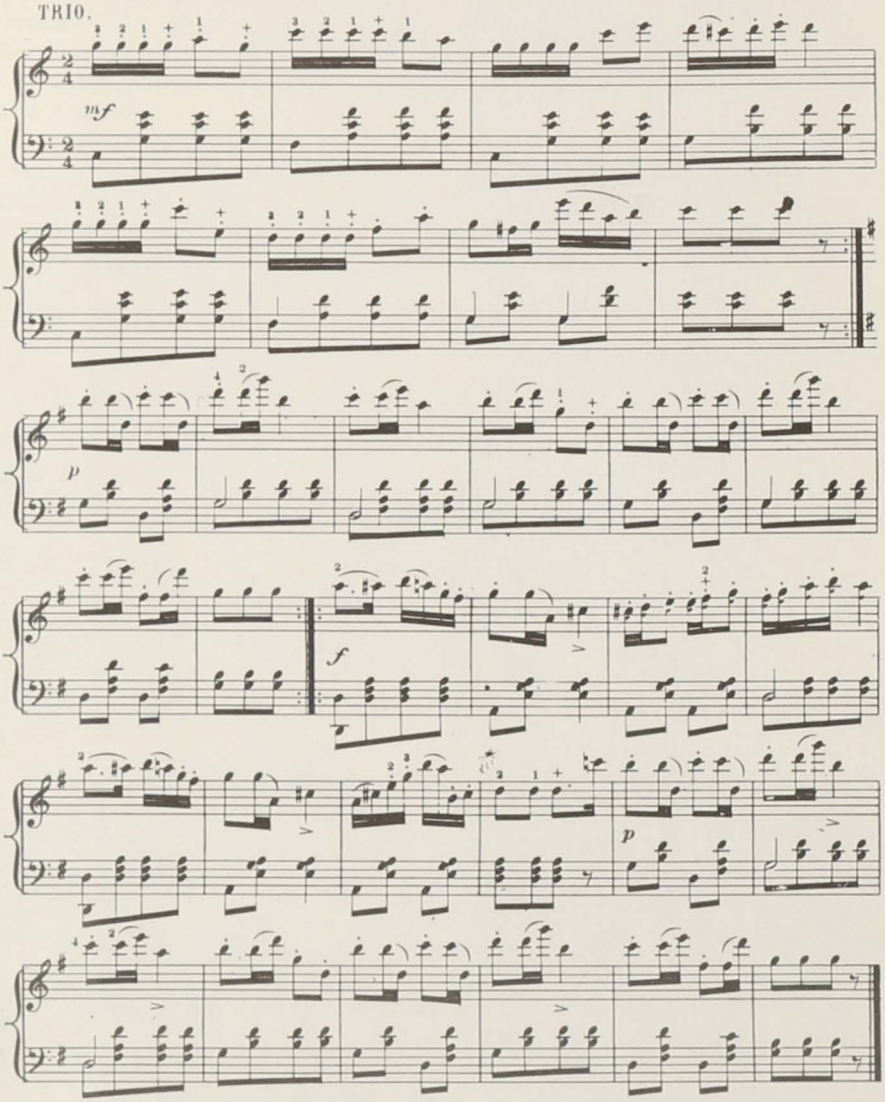
J.W. Beane, 35, and Miss Lavinia Weaver, age 18, both of Spring Valley, were married by J.T.T. Black, on Feb. 13, 1887.

Samuel H. Beaver, and Mrs. Sarah Arnett, Prairie Grove elderly couple, gave their ages as 60 for him and 50 for her when they took their vows before L.T. Satterfield, MG on April 19, 1887.

J.S. Beck, 21, and Miss Eliza Nichols, 18, were married on March 19, 1887, by Justice of the Peace, A.J. Hale. This was a Springdale couple.

A Song for Fayetteville

When Miss Sophia Sawyer's school closed in Fayetteville in the years immediately preceeding the Civil War, a school operated by a Miss Daniels took its place. One of their teachers was described by Marion Tebbetts Bane in her diary, "Their music teacher, Ferd Zellner, was a fine young

Austrian, so highly educated in music as to have come to this country as one of Jenny Lind's first violinists...". A descendant of Ferdinand Zellner's, Julia Zellner Thompson, wrote in the February, 1967 FLASH-BACK that her uncle taught in Mills College in California and directed an orchestra in San Francisco after leaving Fayetteville. The following polka, written ca 1858, is a lively tribute to Zellner's stay in Arkansas and to one of Fayetteville's lively belles. The original score is in the Special Collections Department, University of Arkansas Library.



The Benjamin F. Johnson Residence Middle Fork Valley

by C. Allen Brown*

The lives of notable figures pivotal to the evolution of a society have long been considered topics worthy of extensive research and documentation. However, exclusive adherence to this approach can only result in a stilted historical perspective, albeit a grand one. An accurate and comprehensive understanding of history necessarily involves investigation of the more commonly shared life experience as well as the uniquely consequential one. While the day-to-day reality of most individuals may not directly have an impact on national affairs, each life does exhibit direct significance, of varying degree, to its locale and region. A thorough consideration of regional culture is imperative for a full understanding of a nation's people.

Historical investigation requires analyses of numerous cultural processes, many of which result in no tangible product that the historian can take down from the shelf and turn about in his hand. For this reason, those physical remnants of a society that do remain — its artifacts, art, and architecture — become of greater value than their initial utilitarian or aesthetic purpose. These objects left behind provide glimpses into the nature of an individual and his cultural setting. Benjamin Franklin Johnson, the subject of this paper, was an individual whose existence will never be celebrated for his noteworthy influence upon national affairs; however, his life does provide invaluable testimony to the spirit and character of 19th century rural life in Northwest Arkansas.

Ben F. Johnson related that as a young man he had one major goal in life — "to own 1,000 acres and a brick farmhouse." This dream and its fulfillment provide the story of the Johnson house in the Middle Fork Valley.

Ben's father, James Johnson (b. January 4, 1979), was a Virginian of Dutch descent. James was reported to have served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and, following this term of military service, moved to eastern Tennessee. There he married Mary Queener (b. September 29, 1803 - d. May 22, 1876), a native of Tennessee. James was a farmer and miller. He also demonstrated an interest in politics based on the old-line Whig political philosophy. He served several terms as Justice of the Peace and one term as Sheriff of Campbell County.

Benjamin Franklin Johnson was born March 12, 1835, in Campbell County, Tennessee, the fourth child and third son of a family that eventually included ten offspring. The family moved west to southern Missouri during the 1840's, and in 1850 settled in Washington County, Arkansas. James Johnson chose farmland nine miles south of Fayetteville to

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*C. Allen Brown is a fifth year landscape architecture student at the University of Arkansas. He is currently working on a landscape restoration project for Old Washington Historic State Park in Hempstead County. This paper was prepared for Prof. Cyrus Sutherland's Historic Preservation class.

establish his family's roots. There he continued to farm until his death May 6, 1882, at the age of 83.

Goodspeed tells us the youthful Ben F. Johnson "remained under the paternal roof until he attained his majority."[1] During those years, he learned the principles of farming and, "by close application to the duties of farm life he established those habits of industry and frugality which insured his success in later life."[2]

On October 1, 1856, at the age of 21, Ben married Nancy Kesia Boatwright (b. February 27, 1829, in Anderson County, Tennessee). Ben and his bride moved several miles east of his father's farm to the Middle Fork Valley of the White River, in the vicinity of Carter's Store. There Ben worked in the blacksmith shop, which once was located on the west side of the road just north of where Dr. J.C. Carter later built his office. Dr. Carter's small, one-room office, built over a stone spring house, and the Carter's Store building which face it, remain to this day. H. Lawton Cox, a grandson of Ben Johnson, has in his possession a bookkeeping ledger which details the business transactions that occurred during those years. Across the field from the blacksmith shop, Ben built a simple log house for his wife and growing family. Ben and Nancy were the parents of four offspring, two of whom lived to adulthood — James O. and Mary L.

As the Civil War became increasingly passionate, Ben moved his family to Fayetteville and to the greater security provided by the town. A strong supporter of the Union, Ben took an active part in the war, serving for over three years as Sergeant of Company D, First Arkansas Regiment, operating in southern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas. He is reported to have participated in "more than 100 battles and skirmishes, and was quite severely wounded in the left arm in a skirmish on White Oak."[3] Ben Johnson was also a veteran of the April 18, 1863, Battle of Fayetteville.[4]

On May 26, 1864, while Ben was away with the Federal forces, Nancy Boatwright Johnson died in Fayetteville. One of his descendants recalls the story that to attend his wife's funeral, Ben felt constrained to disguise himself or risk certain capture by Confederate sympathizers.

While still serving in the Union Army, Ben married his second wife, Lydia Lewis, on July 24, 1864. Lydia was the daughter of George Washington Lewis, a successful miller in the Carter's Store area. An amusing incident concerning Ben's and Lydia's wedding is related by F.M. McConnell:

"... an elaborate wedding supper was prepared at the home of George W. Lewis. The Confederates had heard of this and went to

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[1] History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas. (Chicago; Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889) p. 965. Hereafter cited as *Goodspeed.*

[2] *Goodspeed,* p. 965.

[3] *Goodspeed,* p. 966.

[4] *Fayetteville Daily Democrat,* April 22, 1929.

the home of Mr. Lewis thinking they might capture Ben Johnson. News of their coming had already reached the Lewis home, and Johnson, without the supper, made his escape, as the women folks hurriedly hid the supper in the 'loft' (as the second story was called in those days). The Confederate force, under command of Captain 'Tuck' Smith, arrived as expected and proceeded to eat what they thought was the wedding supper. Captain Smith went out of his way to thank Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. B.F. Ramey, and the bride for the 'good supper' they had prepared, only to be told the real supper had been hidden from them!"[8]

In 1886, after the Federal forces were safely in control of the Fayetteville area, Ben returned his family to the Carter's Store area. One of Ben's grandsons remembers his grandfather as saying, "When I was mustered-out of the army, all I had to my name was my mustering-out pay, my saddle and my horse."

At the suggestion of George Lewis, Ben began a partnership with his father-in-law at the Lewis Mill, and for some time he and Lydia and their children lived with Lydia's parents. It was probably about this time that Mr. Lewis built his brick home between Carter's Store and Durham. Ben reportedly aided in this construction.

The Lewis's one-story, one-room deep, residence of three bays with inside end chimneys was constructed of bricks fashioned on-site. Today the structure presents an odd appearance, as successive alterations executed in a variety of materials make it difficult to imagine it in its original state. The major feature of architectural interest which remains is the use of segmental relieving arches to enclose the window openings. (ill. 35)

[8]Frank M. McConnell, "Ben F. Johnson", *Flashback XV* (October 1965) :8.

In 1871, with money saved from running the Lewis Mill, Ben bought a sizeable acreage in the Middle Fork Valley near the community of Strain, and moved his family to this new location. He selected the brow of a gentle knoll in the middle of the broad, verdant river valley as the site for his new home. No doubt he pictured his "brick farmhouse" on this spot, but financial conditions dictated that a simple log house had to suffice. A barn was built to the south of the house, and today this structure remains incorporated within the present barn. From these meager beginnings, a major hog and cattle operation emerged. Ben told one of his grandsons, "In those days, I would drive my hogs and cattle to the spur north of Harris and we would load them on the train. Then I would ride with the cattle to St. Louis. When I got the money for the livestock, I would save half of it and invest the other half." This system proved very profitable, for Ben's assets grew steadily throughout the early 1870's. His family also grew steadily, with the births of George (1867), Lydia (1868), Hugh (?), Shirley (1875), and Lettie (1876).

By the middle of the decade, Ben was ready to build his dreamhouse. The existing log house was torn down and, while construction on the new house proceeded, the family lived in a renovated portion of the barn. This ordering of affairs gives the most reliable information concerning the construction date of the Johnson house. Ben and Lydia Johnson's sixth child was Burtos Benjamin, born December 5, 1877, and, by all accounts in the barn. This suggests that the house was probably completed not long after that date, certainly within two years. The year 1878 seems to be reasonable, and the validity of this proposed date is reinforced by the fact that traditionally the Johnson family has considered the Jacob Q. Johnson residence at the Johnson Mill to have been begun four years after the house in the Middle Fork Valley was completed. Since one of the columns of the porch at the J.Q. Johnson residence has the date "1882" carved on its pedestal this would place the date of the Middle Fork Valley house at 1878.* (ill. 2)

Unfortunately, no information has been uncovered concerning the designer of the B.F. Johnson house. Certainly a building which presents such a confident, straightforward, architectural image is not the product of a novice builder. While the details are undoubtedly modest, a sure-handed design sophistication is evident in the pleasing proportion of forms, the flowing rhythm of architectural elements, and the attention to subtle detailing throughout. If not the product of a complete set of plans and details obtained through a catalogue or perhaps from an area architectural firm, then perhaps a pattern book was utilized. Typical details from popular pattern books of that decade exhibit definite similarities with the actual details of the Ben Johnson house. (ill. 17, 18)

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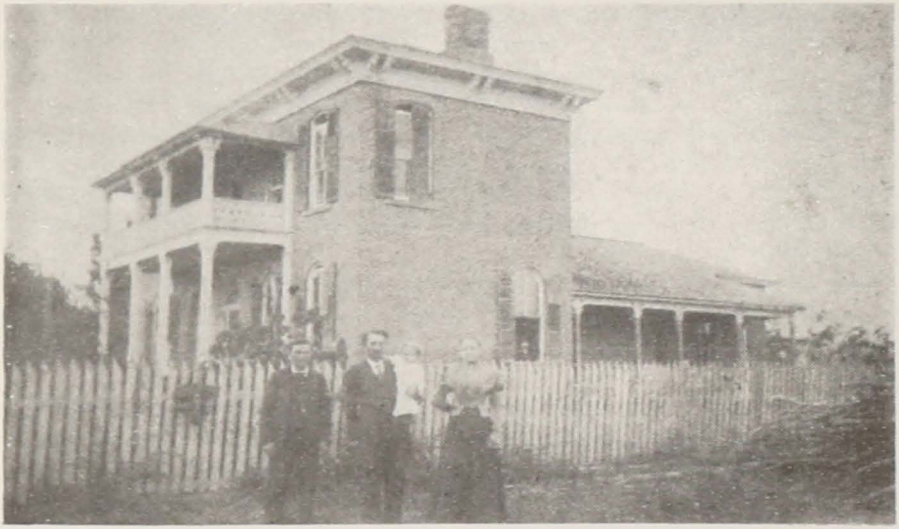
*Ed. Note: Information varies on the construction date for the J. Q. Johnson house. A recent article in the *Springdale News* places the date of 1879, noting the porch was added in 1882. ("Johnson Mill Site Used Continuously Since 1830s," Bob Edmisten, May 11, 1980).

From a claypit situated southeast of the house site, 7½x3x2 inch brick were molded and kiln-fired for the construction of the house and smokehouse. Upon a native stone foundation surmounted by an 8 inch sandstone water table, these bricks were laid in a common bond pattern with a row of headers every seven courses. The 18 inch thick exterior walls formed a symmetrical "I-house" of five bays by two bays with inside end brick fireplaces. A centrally placed one-story brick ell to the rear was built to contain the dining room and kitchen, separated by a third brick fireplace.



Ill. No. 2

The main entry and the windows of the first story were composed as semi-circular arched openings, while the second story openings were enclosed by segmental arches. Five-inch sandstone sills were placed beneath the 8 foot tall, two-over-two sash windows. The first story entrance was in the center bay of the western facade, flanked by sidelights and an over-arching fanlight. The balcony entry directly above it exhibited a rectangular transom and sidelights. Two windows were placed at a diagonal from each other in the northern and southern elevations. A porch ran the length of the southern facade of the rear ell, supported by delicate columns painted a deep, rich color with contrasting white-painted capitals. Paired brackets, along a paneled frieze, were located under the overhanging eaves of the gently-sloping hip roof. (ill. 7)

The major feature of interest, however, was the two-story, two-tier entrance portico. Three stone steps with massive, rounded-stone cheek walls gave access to the podium, composed of beveled sandstone slabs, 3 feet by 7 feet by 8 inches. (ill. 5). Fourteen-inch limestone pedestals were carved to support the four slender rectangular columns of the porch. The

vertical members of the second story porch, chamfered along the shaft edges as were the first story columns, sported decorative pendants below the capital and paired scrolls above. (ill. 7). Jigsawn wooden pallings in a fanciful cloverleaf pattern accented the second story railing, and a shallow "lean-to" roof crowned the portico composition.

Finishing touches included green louvered shutters on all windows and a low, white, picket fence surrounding the house.

A low retaining wall of native stone projected north and south from the edges of the rear facade and adjoined the new smokehouse on the north. The one-story brick smokehouse was built over a native stone foundation; about eight feet from the ground a row of openings was created in the brick to allow the required ventilation. The smokehouse was an important part of farm life, as it was used to cure and store meats for family consumption, and the Johnson smokehouse is an exceptionally fine example.

The Georgian interior plan of the house was arranged around a central hall, flanked by a single room on each floor and providing access to the rear ell which contained the dining room and kitchen (see Plan). The handsome stairway displayed turned wood balusters and a particularly attractive newel.

The wooden mantels of the three fireplaces were of simple detail, but fine craftsmanship. Twelve-foot ceilings, 10 inch baseboards, solid oak doors, and paneled door casings were attractive features throughout the house.

The Johnson family was pleased with their new home. Mrs. Johnson especially enjoyed the spacious kitchen with its large pantry and easily accessible cellar directly below, reached through a flight of interior stairs. The children, including the youngest and last Johnson child, Inez May (1884), occupied the upstairs rooms, while the downstairs "living room" on the south side of the house served as Ben's and Lydia's bedroom. The corresponding room on the north side of the house was the "parlor" and reserved for use on special occasions only.

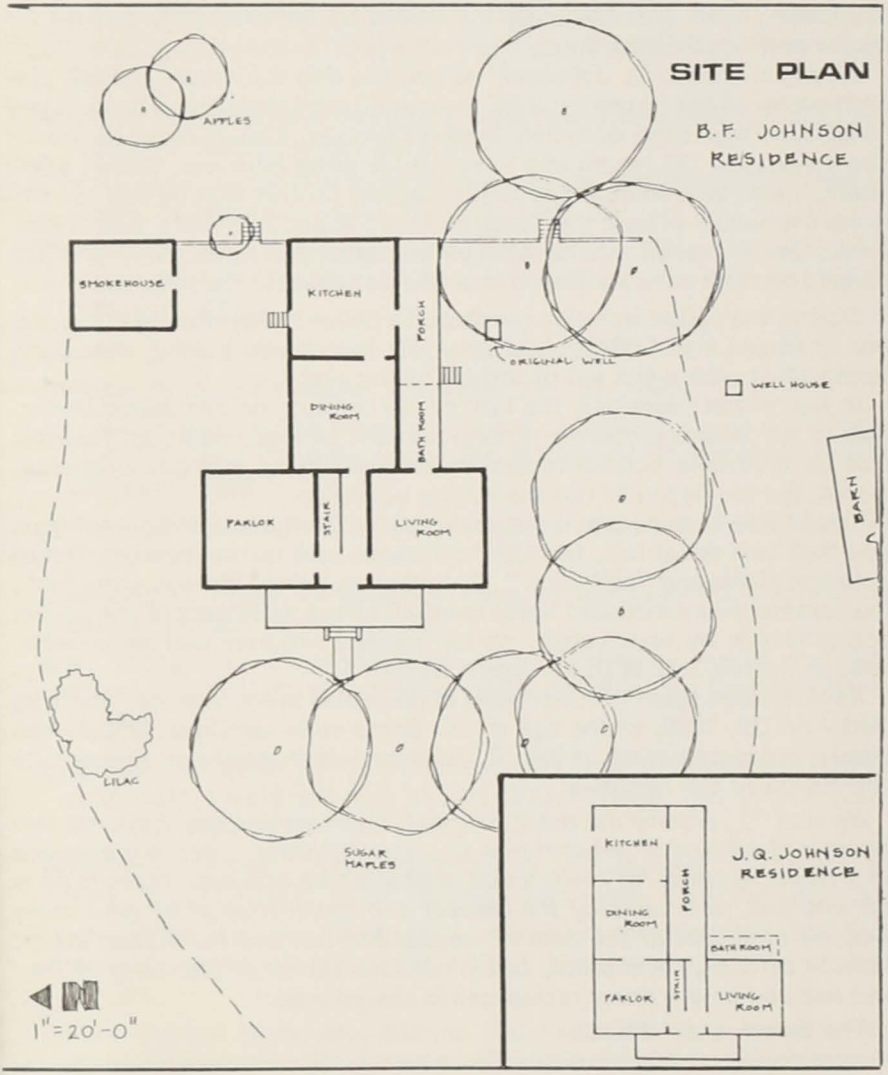
The original well was located immediately south of the rear porch but was never completely satisfactory; as the water contained traces of sulphur. The well has been relocated in more recent days to a position farther south, toward the barn.

The "privy" was situated not far from the house at a spot just southeast of the smokehouse.

While Ben Johnson had been developing his cattle and hog farm in the Middle Fork Valley, his older brother had been operating a flour and grist mill north of Fayetteville. Jacob Q. Johnson and his partner, William Mayes, erected the mill with its 36-foot water wheel about 1867.

Jacob Q. very much admired the design of his younger brother's new house and decided to build a similar house for himself and his family of fourteen at a location near the Johnson Mill. Utilizing the same basic proportions of the Ben Johnson house, Jacob Q. Johnson constructed a

"fine brick residence" which was "valued at $4,000"[6] in 1889. In plan view the houses are identical, except for the placement of the rear ell (see Plan). The house at Middle Fork has an overall T configuration, while the Johnson Mill house is in the shape of an L. Comparison of the two houses reveals many obvious similarities, and it is quickly apparent upon closer investigation, that the house at the Johnson Mill was determined to "out-do" its model in the Middle Fork Valley. (ill. 25, 26, 27, 28 and Site Plan). "Bigger and better" versions of the detailing of the Ben Johnson



[6] *Goodspeed*, p. 965.

house exist throughout the Jacob Q. Johnson house: taller windows, oval sidelights and transoms at both stories, transoms over interior doors, taller and more sculptural baeboards and door casings, more elaborate mantelpieces, paneled portico columns with slightly taller and more ornate pedestals, more intricately crafted balcony railings, and a more elegant staircase rising two and one-half stories (not a mere two stories as at the Middle Fork Valley house). However, the most impressive display was reserved for the parlor. An artist from St. Louis was paid $300 to create a coffered and stenciled ceiling in red, green, gold, and black. This fascinating work was obviously influenced by contemporary designs for surrey and coach decoration.

However, Jacob Q. Johnson "put on the dog too much", as the present owner of this house explains, because Jacob soon found it necessary to borrow large sums of money from his brother, Ben, in order to finance the building of the house and to revive his ailing business. Within a few years, Jacob was so indebted to his younger brother that he had to relinquish ownership of both the house and the mill and turn them over to Benjamin. Jacob moved to a location on the upper part of the farm and Ben divided his time between the farm at Middle Fork and the mill at Johnson.

During this period Ben also purchased a house in Fayetteville at the corner of Maple and College Avenues. The house was a long, one-story, frame affair with a fine set of stables to the east.

In Ben's later years near the turn of the century, he distributed ownership of his various properties among his sons George, Hugh, and Burtos. George took over control of the Middle Fork farm, and not long afterwards, Burtos began to run the milling operation.

The Middle Fork house, while occupied by George and Minnie Johnson and their two daughters, Gladys and Bonnie, was the scene of an annual Johnson picnic and "colt show". Described as being "like a country fair", the summer event included horse races at a track southeast of the house, performances by area bands, rented merry-go-rounds and other rides, and, of course, lots of good "home cookin'".

Ben Johnson spent his final years at the house in Fayetteville, where he died April 22, 1929, at the age of 94. Some years previous, Goodspeed drew a characterization of Ben F. Johnson which seems an appropriate conclusion to our narrative.

He was "... among the most successful farmers and stock dealers and prominent citizens of Washington County, Arkansas... actively engaged as a dealer in stock for many years, and in all his business dealings he is fair and just, commanding the respect and confidence of all who know him; he commenced life with no capital but his two hands and a vast amount of energy and pluck, but is now the owner of 932 acres of land and has one of the finest residences in the county."

The dream was fulfilled.

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[7]p. 965.

(Postscript: The Ben F. Johnson house was apparently the first of several red brick, Italianate homes built by prosperous Washington County farm families in the late nineteenth century. It appears today, in the lovely Middle Fork Valley, much as it did in 1878. The present owner has painted the brick yellow and modernized the house to some extent. The acreage is maintained as a cattle ranch.)

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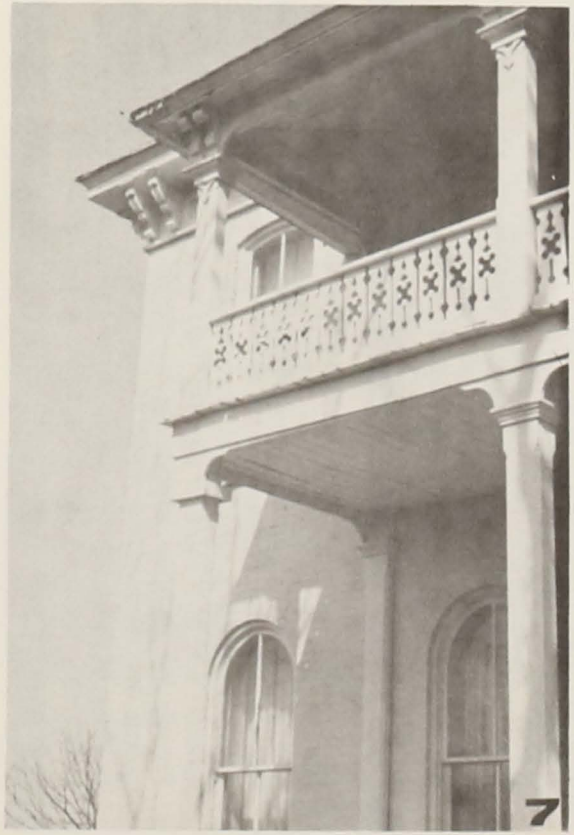
(cont. on p. 20)

▲ Ill. No. 25

▲ Ill. No. 26

Residence Illustrations

(pages 8 - 20)



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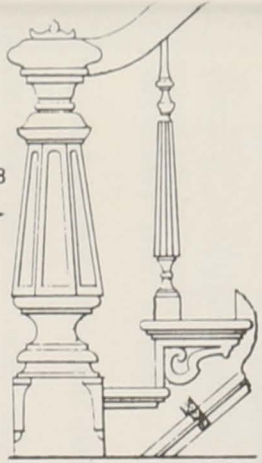

▲ Ill. No. 17

▼ Ill. No. 5

(cont. from p. 17)

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Announcements

The Center for Rural Studies in Arkadelphia is compiling an oral history of rural Arkansas. People all over the state are interviewing fellow Arkansans who spent their better years staring into the smooth end of a mule or waiting their turn about a country mill. Pamela Webb is an interviewer for Washington County and requests that readers of the FLASHBACK who have such memories or know of those who do, write or call this address: History Dept., Ozark Hall, Room 12, UofA, Fayetteville, AR 72701 or 575-3001.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lois Miller of Fayetteville has compiled *Washington County, Arkansas - Index to Wills 1828-1931 and Index to Probate Books A-K 1837-1901*. The volume includes: wills, administration of estates, guardians, indentures, adoptions, removal of disabilities as minors, heirs, petition for dower, proof of relationships, proof of some marriages, and a few land descriptions. There are approximately 5000 names in the Probate Index and 1200 names in the Will Index. The price is $14.75 softcover and $20.75 hardcover. Order from: Cook & McDowell Publications, 719 E. 6th St., Owensboro, KY 42301.

The Arkansas Historical Association annually awards two prizes in Arkansas history. The Violt B. Gingles Award carries a $300 prize and can deal with any phase of state history or with any individual connected with state history. The article must not have been previously published. The Lucille Westbrook Local History Award carries a $150 prize. The article must deal with some phase of neighborhood, city, county, or regional Arkansas history, or some person associated with local history. Edited documents will be considered for this award and submissions may not have been previously published. For further details contact the WCHS office or Arkansas Historical Association, Room 12, Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas.

... the first creatures on earth to become aware of time were also the first creatures to smile.

Vladimir Nabokov, *Speak Memory*

Genealogy Tables

WALKER FAMILY TABLE

—I

1. Betty Frances Olive Walker, b 16 June 1924 Venice, Los Angeles Co. CA, m to Joe Charest.

   Siblings: William Allen, b 16 June 1924 Venice, Los Angeles Co. CA, m to Lee Levine; Jean Caroline, b 7 Aug 1925 Long Beach CA, m to David Converse; John Carl, b 7 Aug 1925 Long Beach CA, d 11 Aug 1925; infant, b 7 May 1928 Los Angeles CA, d 10 May 1928.

—II

2. Van Allen Walker, b 31 Oct 1897 Fayetteville AR, m Jan 1923.

   Siblings: Earl, b Fayetteville AR; Henry Bryan, b Fayetteville AR, m to Fanny Day; Albert, b Fayetteville AR, m to Louise Day; two infants.

3. Mary O. Davis, b 5 Dec 1885.

—III

4. John Evans Walker, b 12 Oct 1873, m 5 June 1892.

   Siblings: Robert Edmund Lee, b 12 Mar 1872 Hindsville, Washington Co. AR, d 9 Oct 1874; Mavarneen Mary, b 18 Aug 1876 Hindsville AR, d 6 Oct 1877; Lewis Albert Wood, b 18 Feb 1878 Hindsville AR, m 7 May 1905 to Elsie Cole; James Walker, b 7 Jan 1880 Hindsville AR, m 2 Oct 1907 to Magnolia Miller.

5. Ivy (or Ivie) Hunt, d 16 June 1913 Fayetteville AR.
6. Charles Butler Davis.
7. Millie Fitzpatrick.

—IV

8. Allen Wood Walker, b 12 May 1849, m 4 June 1871, d 15 Sept 1924 Fayetteville AR.

   Siblings: Lum and John.

9. Esther Johnson, b 2 July 1845, d 24 Dec 1925.

—V

16. Lewis Albert Walker, b MO (?). "... was Col. or Captain in the Civil War."
17. Lewis Albert Rainey.

HOLCOMB FAMILY TREE

—I

1. Joe Latimer Holcomb, b 13 Aug 1887, d 14 Dec 1967.

   Siblings: Joelva (m to _____ Giblon), Herbert, Beverly J., Robert S., and Dwight A.

—II

2. William Herbert Holcomb, b 17 Dec 1861 Nashville AR, m 9 Dec 1885, d 23 Dec 1892 Fayetteville AR.
3. Ida Latimer (Fulton), 2nd marriage, b 20 Nov 1866, d 3 Feb 1951 Tulsa OK.

—III

4. Joseph Holcomb, b Nov 1825, m 19 Dec 1860 Washington Co. AR, d 19 Aug 1904. M (1) to Cener Boone. Platted and founded Springdale.
5. Cener Boone, b 14 Mar 1839 Bedford Co. TN, d 11 June 1867 Hempstead Co. AR.
6. Dr. Geo. W. Latimer, b 25 Feb 1824.
7. Nancy B. Cowen, b 19 Dec 1827 TN, d 31 Dec 1915 Fayetteville AR.

—IV

8. Rev. John Holcomb. Founder, 1st pastor of Primitive Baptist Church, Shiloh.
9. Dorothea Wilbanks.
10. William Boone. Bro. to Dr. James Boone of Fayetteville.
11. ? Sally Howard.

HOLLAND FAMILY TABLE

—I

1. William Holland, m to Helen Cox.

   Siblings: Rhoda Bell, m to William Ingram Wilson; Rachel, m to Thomas Johnson; Clyde; Freda; Nancy Jane, m to Irving Dietrich; and Ray.

—II

2. Thomas Newton Holland, b 19 June 1852, d 30 Jan 1931 nr Fayetteville AR, bur Farmington Cem.
3. Marcia Priscilla Milsap, b 19 June 1862, d 11 June 1944 Farmington AR.

—III

4. "Maj." William Davis Holland, b 3 Dec 1827 Jackson Co. AL, m 1851 Fayetteville, TN, d 18 Nov 1897 near Fayetteville, AR. Served in Civil War.
5. Mary (Polly) Thomas, b 24 Oct 1825 Lincoln Co. TN, d 16 June 1916, bur Farmington Cem.
6. William Richard Milsap, b 1836, d 1891, bur Mt. Comfort Cem.
7. Nancy Choate, b 1839, d 1927.

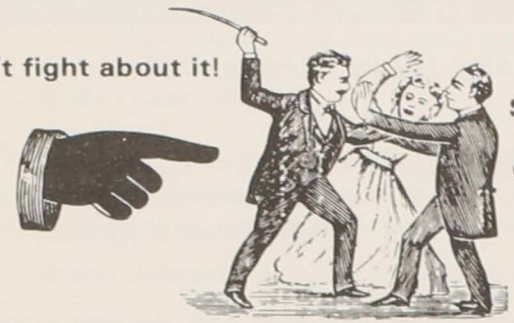
—IV

8. John Holland, d 1858 Jackson Co. AL, bur Card Cem, Maynards Cove. VA to AL. Rev. War.
9. Rhoda Davis, d 1878. Age 13 from VA to TN.
14. Edward Choate, b 1795, d 1868 near Dutch Mills, bur White Rock Cem.
15. Priscilla Mayberry.

—V

16. William Holland. Rev. War. From VA to Jackson Co. AL 1820.
18. Rev. William Davis, b 1753 Hanover Co. VA, d 19 Aug 1848 Jackson Co. AL, bur Proctor Cem, Maynards Cove. Pvt. Rev. War.
19. Mrs. Mary (Black) Pogue.

Don't fight about it!



Send it to *FLASHBACK!*

The Naming of Fayetteville's Streets

by Stephen Lewis Davis*

PART 2

CONNER STREET was named for the family of the same name. In 1827 John Conner, a native Georgian living in Illinois, along with several other families, built a keel boat and set out for Arkansas. They settled in Evansville, the first white settlement in the county. C. C. Conner and Jeff Conner organized Conner Wholesale Grocery in 1905. In 1907 they sold it to Ozark Grocery Company. Conner Street was located in George McGarrah's back yard. McGarrah had the only house in Washington County at the time of its organization.

DAVIDSON STREET was named for B. R. Davidson who came to Fayetteville in 1859. He worked as a carpenter to provide means to study. He read law under Senator J. D. Walker, was admitted to the Bar, and practiced civil and criminal cases. Davidson owned property on College, where the old Safeway Store was located. His home stands at the end of Washington Street facing Davidson. His brother Perry's house on Washington still stands also. B. R. Davidson worked for the coming of the railroad here. In 1884 B. R. and Perry Davison were among those incorporating the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway. B. R. worked for the Frisco Railroad for thirty-seven years and was the first chairman of the board of the City Hospital.

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*Stephen L. Davis wrote this research paper in 1971 while working toward a degree in anthropology from the University of Arkansas. He lives in Fayetteville and is the owner of Furniture Restorations of N.W. Arkansas, a commercial repair and claims service. The streets are listed alphabetically and we will publish them in successive issues. Mr. Davis' sources are: INTERVIEWS - Eunice Barton, Margaret Wilkerson Bell, W.S. Bronson, Dorothy Knerr Bryan, Mrs. J.S. Burtis, Deane Carter, Frank W. Davis, J.D. Eagle, Peter Harkins, Grace Watson Keith, and Paul D. Lewis. BIBLIOGRAPHY - Campbell, W.S. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville*. 1928 — *Flashback*. June, 1955; March, 1971; August, 1961; November, 1971; August, 1967 — Lemke, W.J., *Some Old Fayetteville Homes*. 1957 — *Historic Washington County Arkansas*. 1952 — Reynolds, John Hugh, and Thomas, David Yancey, *History of the University of Arkansas*. 1910 — Skelton, Gordon V. *Atlas Map of Washington County*. 1894 — Thomas, David Y. *Arkansas and Its People*, 1541-1930. 1930.
ILLUSTRATIONS — *Fayetteville City Map in Quarter Sections*, 1957-1959; in Tom Feathers Memorial Library, WCHS Collection.

DEANE STREET was named for Dr. Charles W. Deane, a prominent citizen and pioneer physician of the area. Campbell's History of Fayetteville mentions C.W. Deane in connection with religious, civic, and educational activities. He died in 1886 and is buried in the Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

DICKSON STREET was named for Joseph L. Dickson. With James Stirman he operated an antebellum mercantile firm on the north side of the square. Mr. Dickson's diary was discovered in 1955. Excerpts from the document have been published by the Washington County Historical Society and give an excellent picture of small town life as seen through a merchant's eyes in the 1850's. Joe Dickson built his house where Central United Methodist Church now stands. It was used as a hospital in the Battle of Fayetteville and later as a private school. It was the home of John L. Buchanan while he was president of the University of Arkansas. Lower Dickson Street was called "depot town" after the Frisco Railroad crossed the street in 1881. The block east of the railroad tracks was known as "Shuler Town" after the popular Fred Shuler, student from 1890 to 1894, and a drug store owner for some years.

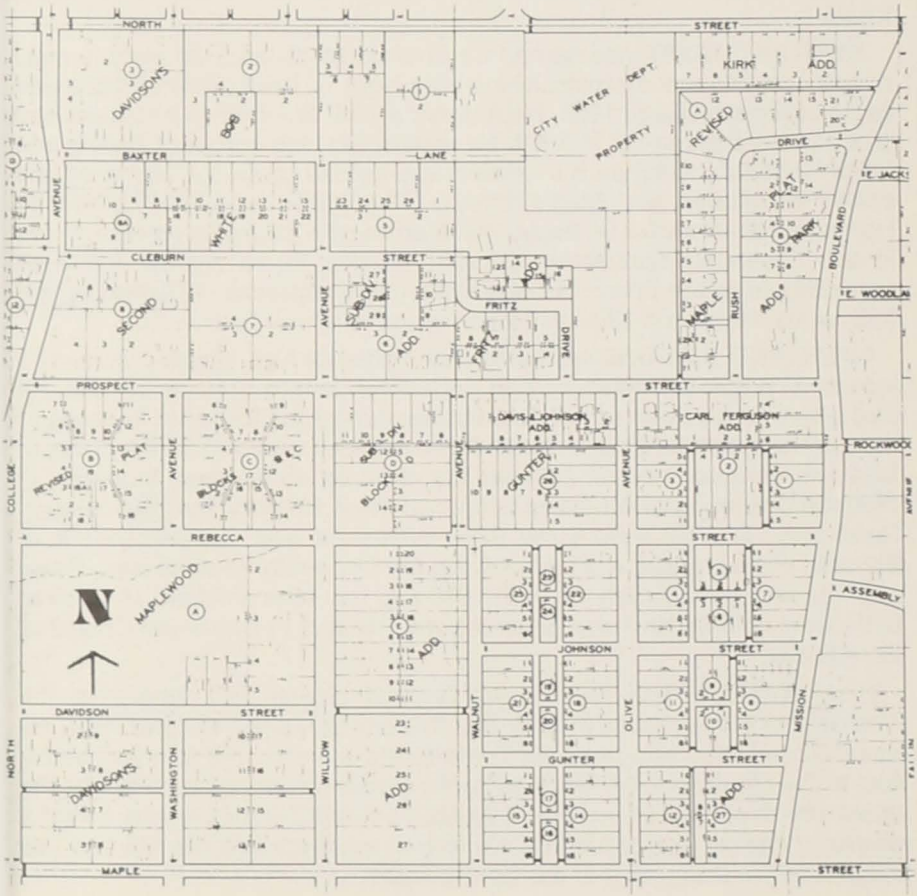
DIXIE AVENUE is located on East Mountain near the Confederate Cemetery. SOUTHERN AVENUE is also in the same area. In the Confederate Cemetery are buried some five hundred Southern soldiers who died in the battles of Northwest Arkansas. Most of the dead are unidentified dead from the battles at Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge. The cemetery was the result of the work of the Southern Memorial Organization, a group of Fayetteville women who purchased the three acre plot of land. Within one year of the purchase they had buried the remains of almost five hundred dead. In 1885 the stone wall was built around the cemetery and in 1897 the memorial monument was unveiled.

DRAKE STREET was named for James Drake and his descendants. James came to Arkansas in 1829 and settled a farm four miles south of Lincoln. His son Wesley Drake lived on a farm west of Summers, Arkansas. In 1864 Wesley's son, Noah Fields Drake, was born. He was the only Drake son that returned to Washington County. He received a degree in civil engineering in 1888 from the University of Arkansas and a doctorate in geology from Stanford University. Drake did research in many parts of the country and the world and in 1912 became a Professor of Geology at the University of Arkansas. In 1926 he organized the City Park Company and operated it until he sold it to the city in 1945. He was also a builder and owned a farm north of Fayetteville. He gave the city the land on which the airport, named in his honor, is now located. His daughters, Vera Drake Wade and Doris Drake Wigglesworth, are residents of Fayetteville.

EAGLE STREET was named for the family of Governor James Phillip Eagle. He was the son of James and Charity Eagle who moved to Arkansas in 1839. They arrived in Pulaski County but moved to Lonoke in 1857. Governor Eagle served in the Civil War and in 1865 had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected to the state legislature in 1874 and to

the governorship in 1888, serving two terms. He married Mary Kavanaugh Oldham in 1882 and died in 1904. J. D. Eagle, a local real estate broker was a descendant of James Eagle.

GARLAND AVENUE was named for the family of Governor Augustus Hill Garland. In 1861 he was elected to the House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1863. In 1864 he was chosen as a U. S. Senate upon the death of Charles B. Mitchell. He was elected governor in 1868. He served two terms as governor and in 1877 defeated Powell Clayton in the U. S. Senate race to restore representation and dignity to that office. He was a man of personal charm and sound judgment and did a great deal to relieve the bitterness which people had toward government during the years of carpet-bag influence. In 1885 he became the first Arkansan to be selected to a president's cabinet when he was selected by President Cleveland to be Attorney-General of the United States. He retired from public life in 1889 and located in Washington, D. C., where he practiced law until his



death in 1899.

GREGG AVENUE and LAFAYETTE AVENUE were named for Lafayette Gregg, an early land owner and developer in Fayetteville. He was born in Alabama in 1825 and moved to Fayetteville in 1835 with his parents, Henry and May Murrell Gregg. He attended the Ozark Academy and entered the law office of W. D. Reagan for his professional training. In 1899 he entered the Bank of Fayetteville as its president. In 1886 he ran for governor, but was defeated by Governor Hughes. He had three sons and one daughter. In 1900 he taught in the newly formed law department of the Arkansas Industrial University. He died in 1891 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

GOVERNMENT AVENUE is so named because it leads to the National Cemetery. The National Cemetery, one of three in Arkansas, was established in 1867 as a burial place for the Union dead in the battles of Northwest Arkansas. Later Union veterans, veterans of the Spanish-American War, the two World Wars, and the Korean conflict were buried there.

GUNTER STREET was named for Thomas M. Gunter, an early farmer, lawyer, soldier and statesman. He was born in Tennessee in 1824 and came to Fayetteville in 1853. He entered a local law firm as a student and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He settled near the corner of Spring and South Willow and when his home there burned, built the home on the corner of Mission and Maple Streets. The house was later owned by Homer Jackson and J.D. Eagle. As Washington County's representative to the Secession Convention of 1861, Gunter voted against Arkansas seceeding from the Union. He was elected to Congress in 1872 and served four terms. He died in 1904 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

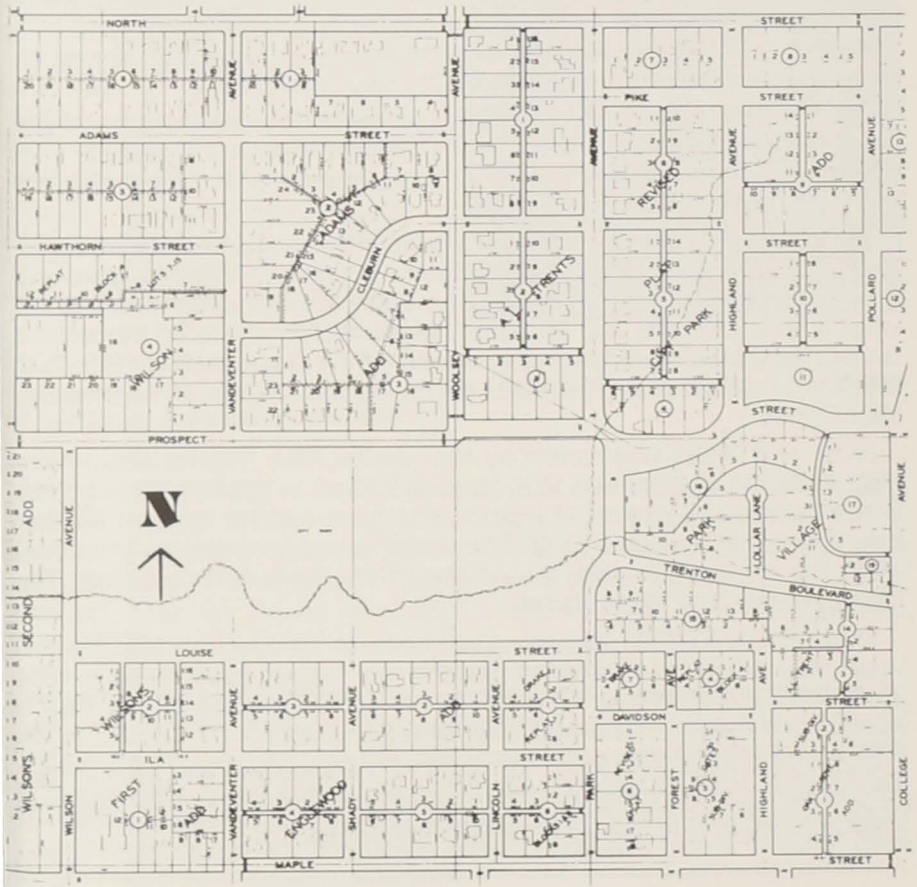
HIGHLAND AVENUE was named by Professor N.P. Gates, who was a teacher in public schools here and Superintendent of Schools in 1889. He was active in development of Fayetteville and named Highland because of the high land surrounding it. Noah Putnam Gates was born in Kentucky in 1832. He attended several colleges but received no degrees, however, in 1880 the University of Arkansas conferred the A.M. upon him. He came to Fayetteville in 1872 from Little Rock where he was Superintendent of Schools and accepted work organizing the University of Arkansas. Gates was married to Miss Lucy Cash in 1860 and had nine children. He died at Little Rock in 1909 and was given a public funeral in University Chapel at Fayetteville.

HILL AVENUE was named for General Harvey Hill who was the President of the Arkansas Industrial University between 1877 and 1884. He was a pioneer educator, a noted Confederate General, and also was an officer in the Mexican War. He is generally credited with having brought the University to statewide attention. At his home on South Duncan Street a memorial marker was placed by his former students and the Mildred Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

HUGHES STREET was named for the family of James Riley Hughes. The Hughes family moved to Fayetteville in 1890 living first on West Maple, then on College Avenue where the First Baptist Church is now located. The Hughes family owned acreage on College Avenue and on Highland. They later bought more land on what is now North and Woolsey Streets from Lafayette Gregg. James' daughters, Mrs. J.L. Burtis and Miss A. Hughes, now reside on West North Street. Mr. Hughes died at the age of seventy-nine years in 1943 at the home on North Street.

IDA STREET was named for Miss Ida Gregg. The street is only one block long, connecting Gregg with Arkansas Avenue. Miss Gregg was the daughter of Lafayette Gregg and worked as a secretary to the Dean of Women at the University for Several years.

KNERR DRIVE was named for the George F. Knerr family. They lived in the home on East Mountain that was built by Judge David Walker. The



Knerr family moved into the house in 1910. Since 1960, the home has been owned by a granddaughter of the Knerrs, Mrs. Betty Bassett Williams. Mrs. Dorothy Knerr Bryan, the daughter of George Knerr, still lives on Knerr Drive.

MEADOW STREET is one of Fayetteville's earliest streets but it is not clear how it came to be named as such. A spring runs under West Street near Dickson Street. It was suggested to me that this spring probably watered the area South of Dickson making it a green and pleasant meadow in the earlier days of Fayetteville.

LEVERETT STREET was a part of the Leverett Addition located north of the University campus. In about 1900 Chas. H. Leverett, well known pioneer educator, divided his 80 acre farm into building lots. The principal streets in this section bear the names of the owner and two of his sons, STORER and WHITHAM. It is also believed (though not confirmed) that LINDELL STREET is named for a member of the family. Chas. H. Leverett was the first academic member of the staff of the newly organized Arkansas Industrial University. He served the University, intermittently, from 1871 until 1895. The Leverett Addition became known as "Rose Hill" named after Miss Rose Leverett, a daughter of Charles H. Leverett.

MILL AVENUE was named for the Fayetteville Roller Mill which was the dominant feature on the street in the 1800s. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary says that a rolling mill is an establishment that rolls metal into plates and bars.

MOCK AVENUE was named for a prominent pioneer family of Fayetteville. The Fulbright home was the former Mock home on Mt. Nord and was remodeled by the Fulbrights. The Mock family owned property on what is now Lafayette and Mt. Nord. Moses Mock was listed in the 1890 tax list. Jack Mock was listed as a member of the Grand Jury in 1875. Paul Mock was pictured as a member of The Quapaw Club of Fayetteville, about 1910.

NORTH STREET was named by Mrs. James Riley Hughes after whom Hughes Street was named. Mrs. Hughes walked to the neighbors homes in this area to get signers of a petition to have a street opened. At that time it was merely a cow path. The mayor asked her to name the street when it was agreed to open it, and since their family had come from the North she called it "North Street".

MOUNTAIN STREET was so named because it linked East Mountain to West Mountain. It is interesting that the city map of Fayetteville in 1894 designated the street as "Mound Street". I'm not sure if this was a mistake or if the street was originally named as such.

OLD WIRE ROAD followed the route of the telegraph line from Jefferson, Missouri to Fort Smith. The road was cut through in 1835 and was used as a part of the route of the Butterfield Stage Line.

Queries

MILLER, WALKER - Positive identification is needed on the photo at right. The owner believes the woman in the picture may be Temperance Miller who died in 1902. Contact: Mrs. E.W. McRae, 1534 Mesquite, Wichita Falls, TX 76302.

ANDERSON - I would like to hear from descendants of Swinfield/ Swimpfield Anderson of Hawkins Co., TN, b 1782; his children, Mary, Abijah or Elijah, Simeon D., Ezekial, Martha Wilson Weatherspoon Trammel, Anna Wilson, Elizabeth Kyle, Emelia, George, Matilda, Moses, Nancy Jane, Caroline Wells Horton, and Orville B. I would also like information on descendants of Eldridge and Newton or Curran Anderson, children of Abijah. Contact Mrs. William F. Phillip, 1175 Viewmont Drive Escondido, CA 92927.

WILSON, MITCHELL - I would like to contact descendants of Lee Wilson, Richard Mitchell Wilson (m Martha Anderson); Andrew Jackson Wilson (m Ann Elizabeth Anderson); Samuel Wilson (m Nancy Kyle). All were early settlers in Washington County coming from Hawkins Co., TN. Contact: Miss Ella Louise May, 2204 Lester Dr. N.E. 404, Albuquerque, NM 87112.

STOUT, POLLACK, LITTERAL - I would like to exchange information on Benjamin Franklin Pollack, b 4 Oct. 1830 in Limestone Co., AL, d 21 Jul 1906 in Springdale, AR. He married Susan Narcissus Litteral 6 Aug 1850 in Springdale. I also need information on James Litteral b 1811 in NC. His wife Rhuhamy (?) b 1805 in TN, and information on Peter B. Stout b 1815 (?) in TN and married Grace Jane (?) Contact: Dan E. Flanery, 3645 N. 15th Avel, #C, Phoenix, AZ 85015.

WHEELER - I would like the names and addresses of descendants of: Thomas Wheeler who died before Dec 1828. His wife was Elizabeth, his children were: John b 20 Jun 1762 m Massie Borden ch Margarth and Susan, Lucy b 3 Apr 1766 m Benjamin Burden (Borden), William b 4 May 1769 m Rebecca Willis, Benjamin b 6 Jan 1772, Peter b 17 Feb 1774, Thomas b 7 Jun 1775 m Mary (?), Sarah (Sally) b 5 Dec 1777 m Issac Cundiff, Joel b 7 Dec 1780, Gabriel b 22 Jan. 1783, Joicy b 27 May 1786 m (?) Craig, James b 28 Dec 1788. Contact: June Davis, Rt. 2 Box 314, Greenfield, MO 65661.

WALLACE, SHEPHERD, EVANS, BLAKEMORE, WALL - I am seeking information on ggg-grandfather William S. Wallace and his wife Mary Shepherd, supposedly born in GA before 1800. William was mentioned in the will of his son Alfred W. Wallace who died in 1856 in Crawford Co., AR. Other children were: Riley B. Wallace, Leonard W. Wallace, Willis R. Wallace, Eliza Evans, Nancy Blakemore, and Martha C. Wall. In 1820 William was listed with his family in the Alabama census. William is thought to have died in Crawford Co., AR in the 1860s. Contact: Joyce Dashiell Petty, Birch Creek Ranch, Marquez, TX 77865.

OMOHUNDRO, WHINERY, SEAY - Mrs. Ernestine C. Herren, Box 784 Haskell, TX has done a great deal of work on these families and would be glad to share it with interested readers. The information she has sent us is on file in the WCHS office. Mrs. Herren recounted the following story about her great-grandmother, Millie, whose enterprise in drought years seemed worth repeating. "In a dry year she buried buckets with a nailhole in the bottom by all her fruit trees and had the children fill the buckets with water each day so her family always had fruit which they dried in the sun for winter use."

Announcements

Bob Besom was recently appointed the Director of Shiloh Museum in Springdale. He has worked as an archivist in the Special Collections Department, University of Arkansas Library, as historian and researcher for the National Register staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, and as historian for the Old State House Museum at Little Rock. Readers of FLASHBACK will recognize Besom as the author of the Washington-Willow Historic District nomination and as a contributor to past issues, most recently, "Washington County and the Postcard Craze", May, 1979.

Washington County Military Graves

compiled by Lloyd McConnell

(Continued from the May, 1980 issue)

NAME	CEMETERY
QUINTON, Corp. Alfred Co. D. 1st Ark. Cav. USA	West Fork
QUINTON, Henry Co. D. 10th Illinois Cav. USA	West Fork
RAMEY, Benjamin F. 1839-1908 Co. B. 1st Reg. Vol. Cav. Walked to Springfield, MO to enlist	White House
RAMEY, Corp. James M. Co. B. 1st Ark. Cav.	White House
REED, Adam J. 7-25-1829, 2-13-1863 Union Soldier	Baptist Ford
REED, A.J. 1829 Co. D. Civil War Soldier	Baptist Ford
REED, J.H. Co. D. 1st Ark. Cav. US	West Fork
REED, W.D. Co. D. 1st Ark. Cav. US	West Fork
REYNOLDS, Louise E. Co. B. NY Engrs.	—
RICE, Corp. B.P. 1836-1886 Co. I 25th Illinois Inf.	Bluff
RIGGS, O.G. Co. B. 9th Iowa Infantry, Civil War	Bluff
RIGGS, O.G. Co. B. 9th. Iowa Infantry, Civil War	Bluff
RIGSBEE, J.H. Co. I. 3rd Tenn. Inf. US	Blackburn
RITTER, Daniel Co. A. 1st. Ark. Inf. US	McCord
ROBERTS, Thomas M. Co. K. 35th. Ark. Inf.	Friendship
ROBINSON, Alexander Campell Corp. Co. D. 1st. Ark. Cav. US	West Fork
ROBINSON, John died 1849, Revolutionary War	Thornbury
ROGERS, G.W. Co. C. 47th. Tenn. Inf. CSA 1839-1932	Farmington

ROSE, Fountain P.
Co. F. 45th. Tenn. Inf. CSA — Cane Hill

RUTHERFORD, Joseph R.
1826-1904 Commanded Federal Forces
at Union Valley Commissary Rheas Mill — Trident

SATTERFIELD, W.
Co. I. 16th. Missouri Cav. — Bluff

SATTERFIELD, James T.
GAR Civil War 1844-1933 — Bluff

SAWYER, Sgt. Henry A.
Co. A. 1st. Ark. Inf. US — Eighty-Six

SCRANTON, Albert
Co. I. 135 Ohio NEI 1839-1906 — Mount Olive

SCUDDER, William
Co. D. 124th. Indiana Inf. US — Brentwood

SEEDS, John S.
Co. E. 2nd. Illinois Cav. Civil War — Lincoln

SHANNON, T.J.
died 1930, Pvt. 2nd. Cherokee Arm CSA — Vineyard

SIMONS, W.B.
Co. F. 156th. Illinois Inf. 1845-1908 — Bluff

SMITH, —
Co. B. 14th. Tennessee Cavalry — Forrest Park

SMITH, JAMES A.
1842-1882 Veteran Civil War — Farmington

SMITH, JAMES B.
Co. M. 4th. Ark. Cav. 1839-1909 — Joyce

SMITH, —
Co. K. 14th. Illinois Infantry US — Collier

SOUTHERN, Corneilus
Co. H. 106 Illinois Inf. — Oak Grove

SPENCER, Alfred A.
2nd. Ark. Cav. Co. I — Cincinnati

SPRINGER, Ira W.
Co. B. 11th. Indiana Inf. US — Blackburn

STAW, John F.
10th. Wisconsin Inf. US — Prairie Grove

STRICKLAND, Levi
Co. D. 1st. Ark. Cav. US — West Fork

STRICKLAND, William
Co. D. 1st. Ark. Cav. US — West Fork

STRICKLER, Alfred Douglas
1837-1913 CSA — Strickler

STRINGFELLOW, H.M.
CSA 1839-1912 — Evergreen

SWONGER, E.L.
Co. E. 101 Ohio Infantry — Reece

TALLEY, Charles W.
Co. 3. 4th. Tenn. Inf. — Oak Grove

TEWKSBURY, C.E.
Co. I. 11th. Iowa Inf. — Bluff

THOMPSON, J.C.
Co. A. 2nd. Ohio Inf. Mexican War — Evergreen

TISDALE, J.K. Pvt.
Co. D. 24th Ind. Inf. 1839-1928 — Goshen

TRACY, Amaziah
Co. E. 104th. New York Inf. US — Strickler

TUCKER, William E.
Co. D. 1st. Ark. Cav. US — Blackburn

UNDERHILL, James
Co. K. 47th. Kentucky Inf. died 1903 — Mineral Springs

VANCE, Gaston
Co. E. 6th. N.C. Inf. CSA — Evergreen

VANDERPOOL, George W.
C1. B. 28th. Indiana Inf. — Sugar Hill

VANDEVENTER, Alexander Spottswood
1840-1910 Col. 50th. Virginia Reg. CSA — Evergreen

VAN HOOSE, George W.
1832-1909 CSA Prisoner at Johnson Island. — Kings

WALKER, Jacob Wythe
Corp. 2nd. Ark. Reg. CSA
killed at Jenkins Ferry 5-21-1864 — Walker Cem.

WALLIS, George W.
1835-1909 1st. Sgt. Co. E. 2nd. Ark. Inf. US — Nickell

WALTON, John D.
Co. C. 48th Mo. Inf. — Sugar Hill

WARDLOW, Thomas
1828 Indiana Infantry Co. B — Trident

WATSON, Jospeh L.
Co. I. 56 Indiana Inf. 1843-1918 — Prairie Grove

WATTS, Samuel L.
Co. B. 2nd. Kansas Cav. US — McCord

WILHITE, Lt. Thomas
Co. B. 1st. Ark. Cav. US
Probably one of three hanged at Strickler during War. — Strickler

WILKINSON, Jonathan
1830-1904 Co. D. 123 Ind. Vol. — Prairie Grove

WILLIAMS, David
Co. G. 4th. Ky. Mounted Inf. — Parks at Winslow

WILLIAMSON, Samuel Co. H. 49th Res.Mo. Inf. US	Brentwood
WOOD, Benjamin N. 1850-1927 Co. D. Kansas Cav.	Round Mountain
WOODS, John D. Co. I 1st. Ark. Cav. 1842-1924	Mineral Springs
WOOLSEY, James W. Co. I 6th. Infantry USA	Woolsey
ZINNAMON, William Co. A. 1st. Ark. Cav. US	Strickler

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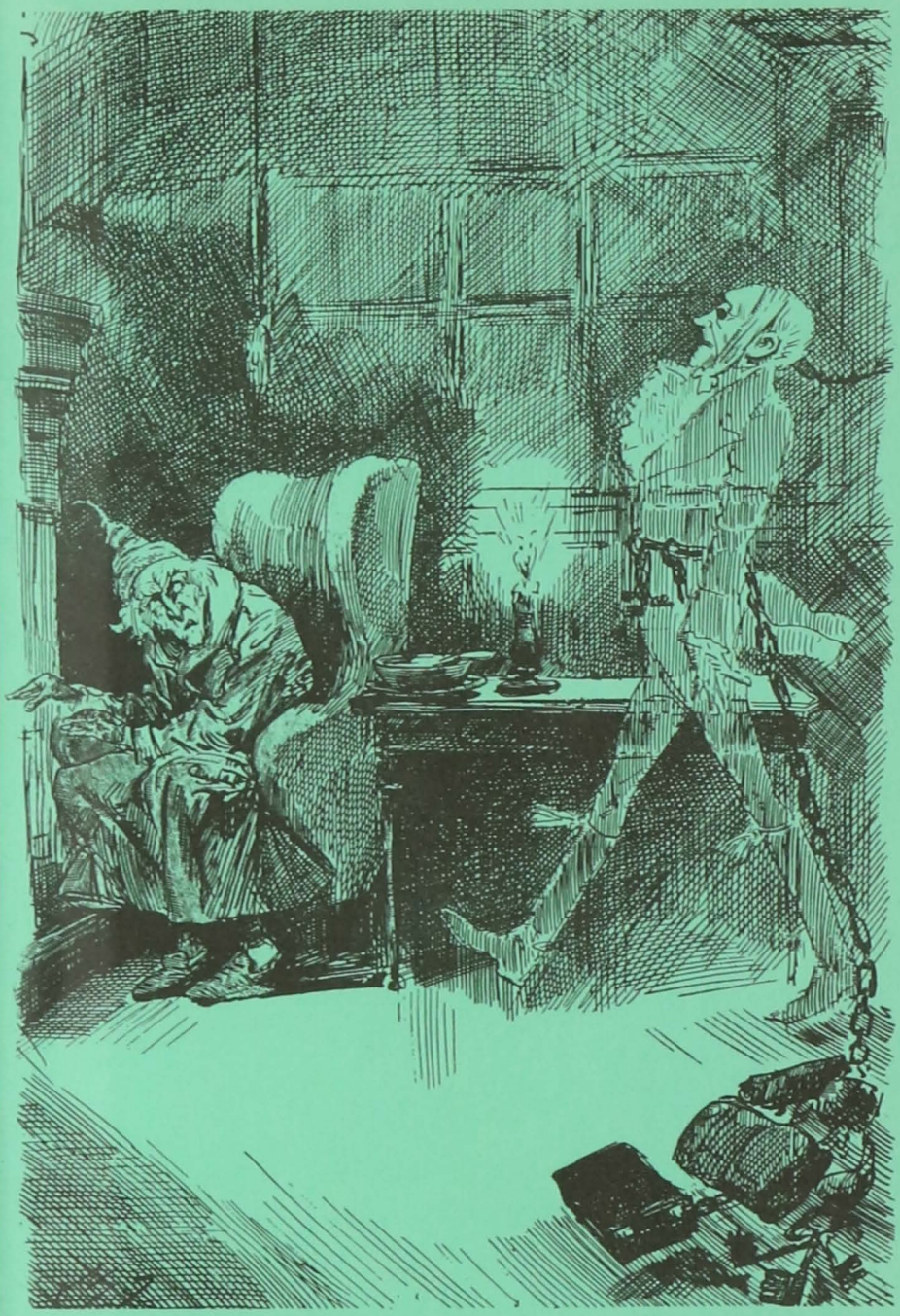

O.K., O.K., Marley... I promise to renew my membership in the Washington County Historical Society... Now, leave me alone!!